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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/777,693	02/07/2001	Jun Koyama	740756-002262	6699

22204 7590 04/15/2003

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2673	9

DATE MAILED: 04/15/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/777,693	Applicant(s) KOYAMA ET AL.	
	Examiner Leonid Shapiro	Art Unit 2673	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *03 March 2003* .

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-104* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-104* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-8, 19-25, 71-79, 80-87 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lewis (US Patent No. 5,589,847) in view of Suzuki (US Patent No. 4,571,584) and further in view of Ema et al. (US Patent No. 6,118,798).

As to claims 1,3, Lewis teaches an image display device with: a pixel array portion including k (k is an integer not less than 2) signal lines , a plurality of scan lines, a plurality of pixel electrodes provided at respective regions where the respective signal lines and the respective scan lines intersect with each other, and plurality of switching elements for driving the plurality of pixel electrodes; a signal line driver circuit for driving the k signal lines and a scan line driver circuit for driving the plurality of scan lines, wherein the signal line driver circuit includes shift registers to which m-bit (m is a natural number) digital picture signals are inputted, a plurality of D/A converter circuits for converting output signals of the storage circuits into analog signals, and k/n (n is an integer of not less than 2) signal line selecting circuits for transmitting output signals of the D/A converter circuits to the corresponding signal lines (See Fig. 15A, items 505, 515, 255, 520, 550, in description See Col. 5, Lines 60-67 and Col. 6, Lines 8-26).

Lewis does not show multiple shift registers with the number of the shift registers being m or multiple of m, m * k/n storage circuits for storing output signals of the shift registers.

Susuki teaches how to use multiple registers (See Fig. 1, items 6A, 6B and 6c, in description See Col. 3, Lines 12-18). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use multiple shift registers as shown by Susuki and correspondent storage circuits in the Lewis apparatus in order to reduce the number of components and simplify layout of the substrate.

Lewis and Suzuki do not show lamp type D/A converter circuit comprises a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit and analog switch.

Ema et al. teaches a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit (See Fig. 10, items 13,11, 111, in description See Col. 34, Lines 6-16) and an analog (differential) switch (See Fig. 11, items 114A, 114B, in description See Col. 34, Lines 17-25). Both, a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit and analog switch, are equivalent to lamp type D/A converter circuit. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit and analog switch as shown by Ema et al. in Susuki and Lewis apparatus in order to reduce the number of components and simplify layout of the substrate.

As to claim 2, Lewis teaches the number of the D/A converter circuit k/n, if the k-number of signal lines and n-number of signal lines driven by the particular D/A (See Fig. 15A, item 550).

As to claims 4-7, Lewis teaches the storage circuit is a latch circuit with analog switch (See Fig. 15, item 515), holding capacitance with clocked inverter and a plurality of inverters (See Fig. 14A, 14B, items Q1, Q2, nQ1, nQ2, 400, 420, 430, in description See Col. 9, 51-67 and Col.10, Lines 1-21).

As to claim 8, Lewis teaches liquid crystal display (See Col. 1, Line 15).

As to claims 19-20, Lewis teaches an image display device with: a pixel array portion including k (k is an integer not less than 2) signal lines, a plurality of scan lines, a plurality of pixel electrodes provided at respective regions where the respective signal lines and the respective scan lines intersect with each other, and plurality of switching elements for driving the plurality of pixel electrodes; a signal line driver circuit for driving the k signal lines and a scan line driver circuit for driving the plurality of scan lines, a plurality of D/A converter circuits for converting output signals of the storage circuits into analog signals, and plurality signal line selecting circuits for transmitting output signals of the D/A converter circuits to the corresponding signal lines, wherein an operation in which the digital picture signals are inputted to the respective shift registers, the inputted, the inputted digital picture signals are shifted in the shift register until they are outputted to the corresponding storage circuit by a latch signal, is repeated n times in a time corresponding to one horizontal scan period (See Fig. 15A, items 505, 515, 255, 520, 550, in description See Col. 5, Lines 60-67 and Col. 6, Lines 8-26).

Lewis does not show multiple shift registers which multi-bit picture signals are inputted Susuki teaches how to use multiple registers (See Fig. 1, items 6A, 6B and 6c, in description See Col. 3, Lines 12-18). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use multiple shift registers as shown by Susuki and correspondent storage circuits in the Lewis apparatus in order to reduce the number of components and simplify layout of the substrate.

Lewis and Suzuki do not show lamp type D/A converter circuit comprises a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit and analog switch.

Ema et al. teaches a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit (See Fig. 10, items 13,11, 111, in description See Col. 34, Lines 6-16) and an analog (differential) switch (See Fig. 11, items 114A, 114B, in description See Col. 34, Lines 17-25). Both, a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit and analog switch, are equivalent to lamp type D/A converter circuit. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit and analog switch as shown by Ema et al. in Susuki and Lewis apparatus in order to reduce the number of components and simplify layout of the substrate.

As to claims 21-24, Lewis teaches the storage circuit is a latch circuit with analog switch, holding capacitance with clocked inverter and a plurality of inverters (See Fig. 14A, 14B, items Q1, Q2, nQ1, nQ2, 400, 420, 430, in description See Col. 9, 51-67 and Col.10, Lines 1-21).

As to claim 25, Lewis teaches liquid crystal display (See Col.1, Line 15).

As to claims 71,73, Lewis teaches a signal line driver circuit of image display device with: for driving k (k is an integer not less than 2) signal lines, a signal line driver circuit with shift registers to which m-bit (m is a natural number) digital picture signals are inputted, a plurality of D/A converter circuits for converting output signals of the storage circuits into analog signals, and k/n (n is an integer of not less than 2) signal line selecting circuits for transmitting output signals of the D/A converter circuits to the corresponding signal lines (See Fig. 15A, items 505, 515, 255, 520, 550, in description See Col. 5, Lines 60-67 and Col. 6, Lines 8-26).

Lewis does not show multiple shift registers with the number of the shift registers being m or multiple of m, m * k/n storage circuits for storing output signals of the shift registers.

Susuki teaches how to use multiple registers (See Fig. 1, items 6A, 6B and 6c, in description See Col. 3, Lines 12-18). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use multiple shift registers as shown by Susuki and correspondent storage circuits in the Lewis apparatus in order to reduce the number of components and simplify layout of the substrate.

Lewis and Suzuki do not show lamp type D/A converter circuit comprises a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit and analog switch.

Ema et al. teaches a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit (See Fig. 10, items 13,11, 111, in description See Col. 34, Lines 6-16) and an analog (differential) switch (See Fig. 11, items 114A, 114B, in description See Col. 34, Lines 17-25). Both, a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit and analog switch, are equivalent to lamp type D/A converter circuit. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit and analog switch as shown by Ema et al. in Susuki and Lewis apparatus in order to reduce the number of components and simplify layout of the substrate.

As to claim 72, Lewis teaches the number of the D/A converter circuit k/n, if the k-number of signal lines and n-number of signal lines driven by the particular D/A (See Fig. 15A, item 550).

As to claims 74-77, Lewis teaches the storage circuit is a latch circuit with analog switch, holding capacitance with clocked inverter and a plurality of inverters (See Fig. 14A, 14B, items Q1, Q2, nQ1, nQ2, 400, 420, 430, in description See Col. 9, 51-67 and Col.10, Lines 1-21).

As to claim 78, Lewis teaches a circuit, wherein the driver circuit of the image display device is formed of a polysilicon thin transistor (See Abstract).

As to claim 79, Lewis teaches a circuit, wherein the driver circuit of the image display device is formed of a single crystal transistor (See Abstract).

As to claims 80-81, Lewis teaches a signal driver circuit of an image display device with: a shift register to which multi-bit digital picture signals are inputted, a plurality of D/A converter circuits for converting output signals of the storage circuits into analog signals, and plurality signal line selecting circuits for transmitting output signals of the D/A converter circuits to the corresponding signal lines, wherein an operation in which the digital picture signals are inputted to the respective shift registers, the inputted, the inputted digital picture signals are shifted in the shift register until they are outputted to the corresponding storage circuit by a latch signal, is repeated n times in a time corresponding to one horizontal scan period (See Fig. 15A, items 505, 515, 255, 520, 550, in description See Col. 5, Lines 60-67 and Col. 6, Lines 8-26).

Lewis does not show multiple shift registers which multi-bit picture signals are inputted Susuki teaches how to use multiple registers (See Fig. 1, items 6A, 6B and 6c, in description See Col. 3, Lines 12-18). Both, a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit and analog switch, are equivalent to lamp type D/A converter circuit. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use multiple shift registers as shown by Susuki and correspondent storage circuits in the Lewis apparatus in order to reduce the number of components and simplify layout of the substrate.

Lewis and Suzuki do not show lamp type D/A converter circuit comprises a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit and analog switch.

Ema et al. teaches a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit (See Fig. 10, items 13,11, 111, in description See Col. 34, Lines 6-16) and an analog (differential) switch (See Fig. 11, items 114A, 114B, in description See Col. 34, Lines 17-25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit and analog switch as shown by Ema et al. in Susuki and Lewis apparatus in order to reduce the number of components and simplify layout of the substrate.

As to claims 82-85, Lewis teaches the storage circuit is a latch circuit with analog switch, holding capacitance with clocked inverter and a plurality of inverters (See Fig. 14A, 14B, items Q1, Q2, nQ1, nQ2, 400, 420, 430, in description See Col. 9, 51-67 and Col.10, Lines 1-21).

As to claim 86, Lewis teaches a circuit, wherein the driver circuit of the image display device is formed of a polysilicon thin transistor (See Abstract).

As to claim 87, Lewis teaches a circuit, wherein the driver circuit of the image display device is formed of a single crystal transistor (See Abstract).

2. Claims 36-43, 54-60, 88-96, 97-104 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lewis in view of Suzuki and further in view of Akiyama et al. (US Patent No. 5,977,940).

As to claims 36, 38, Lewis teaches an image display device with: a pixel array portion including k signal lines, a plurality of scan lines, a plurality of pixel electrodes provided at respective regions where the respective signal lines and the respective scan lines intersect with each other, and plurality of switching elements for driving the plurality of pixel electrodes; a signal line driver circuit for driving the k signal lines and a scan line driver circuit for driving the

plurality of scan lines, wherein the signal line driver circuit includes shift registers to which m-bit (m is a natural number) digital picture signals are inputted, a plurality of D/A converter circuits for converting output signals of the storage circuits into analog signals, and k/n (n is an integer of not less than 2) signal line selecting circuits for transmitting output signals of the D/A converter circuits to the corresponding signal lines (See Fig. 15A, items 505, 515, 255, 520, 550, in description See Col. 5, Lines 60-67 and Col. 6, Lines 8-26).

Lewis does not show multiple shift registers with the number of the shift registers being m or multiple of m, m * k/n storage circuits for storing output signals of the shift registers.

Susuki teaches how to use multiple registers (See Fig. 1, items 6A, 6B and 6c, in description See Col. 3, Lines 12-18). Akiyama et al. teaches separate RGB shift registers (See Col. 2, Lines 12-18). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use multiple shift registers as shown by Susuki and Akiyama et al., and correspondent storage circuits in the Lewis apparatus including three signal lines corresponding to red, green and blue colors in order to reduce the number of components and simplify layout of the substrate.

Lewis, Suzuki and Akiyama et al. do not show lamp type D/A converter circuit comprises a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit and analog switch.

Ema et al. teaches a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit (See Fig. 10, items 13,11, 111, in description See Col. 34, Lines 6-16) and an analog (differential) switch (See Fig. 11, items 114A, 114B, in description See Col. 34, Lines 17-25). Both, a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit and analog switch, are equivalent to lamp type D/A converter circuit. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use a bit

comparison pulse width converter circuit and analog switch as shown by Ema et al. in Susuki, Lewis and Akiyama et al. apparatus in order to reduce the number of components and simplify layout of the substrate.

As to claim 37, Lewis teaches the number of the D/A converter circuit k/n, if the k-number of signal lines and n-number of signal lines driven by the particular D/A (See Fig. 15A, item 550).

As to claims 39-42, Lewis teaches the storage circuit is a latch circuit with analog switch, holding capacitance with clocked inverter and a plurality of inverters (See Fig. 14A, 14B, items Q1, Q2, nQ1, nQ2, 400, 420, 430, in description See Col. 9, 51-67 and Col.10, Lines 1-21).

As to claims 43 Lewis teaches liquid crystal display (See Col. 1Line 15).

As to claims 54-55, Lewis teaches an image display device with: a pixel array portion including k signal lines, a plurality of scan lines, a plurality of pixel electrodes provided at respective regions where the respective signal lines and the respective scan lines intersect with each other, and plurality of switching elements for driving the plurality of pixel electrodes; a signal line driver circuit for driving the k signal lines and a scan line driver circuit for driving the plurality of scan lines, wherein the signal line driver circuit includes shift registers to which m-bit (m is a natural number) digital picture signals are inputted, a plurality of D/A converter circuits for converting output signals of the storage circuits into analog signals, and k/n (n is an integer of not less than 2) signal line selecting circuits for transmitting output signals of the D/A converter circuits to the corresponding signal lines (See Fig. 15A, items 505, 515, 255, 520, 550, in description See Col. 5, Lines 60-67 and Col. 6, Lines 8-26).

Lewis does not show multiple shift registers with the number of the shift registers being m or multiple of m, m * k/n storage circuits for storing output signals of the shift registers, one horizontal scan period includes R, G and B portions.

Susuki teaches how to use multiple registers (See Fig. 1, items 6A, 6B and 6c, in description See Col. 3, Lines 12-18). Akiyama et al. teaches separate RGB shift registers (See Col. 2, Lines 12-18). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use multiple shift registers as shown by Susuki and Akiyama et al., and correspondent storage circuits in the Lewis apparatus including three signal lines corresponding to red, green, blue colors and include R, G and B portions in order to reduce the number of components and simplify layout of the substrate.

Lewis, Suzuki and Akiyama et al. do not show lamp type D/A converter circuit comprises a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit and analog switch.

Ema et al. teaches a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit (See Fig. 10, items 13,11, 111, in description See Col. 34, Lines 6-16) and an analog (differential) switch (See Fig. 11, items 114A, 114B, in description See Col. 34, Lines 17-25). Both, a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit and analog switch, are equivalent to lamp type D/A converter circuit. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit and analog switch as shown by Ema et al. in Susuki, Lewis and Akiyama et al. apparatus in order to reduce the number of components and simplify layout of the substrate.

As to claims 56-59, Lewis teaches the storage circuit is a latch circuit with analog switch, holding capacitance with clocked inverter and a plurality of inverters (See Fig. 14A, 14B, items Q1, Q2, nQ1, nQ2, 400, 420, 430, in description See Col. 9, 51-67 and Col.10, Lines 1-21).

As to claim 60 Lewis teaches liquid crystal display (See Col. 1Line 15).

As to claims 88,90, Lewis teaches a signal line drive circuit of an image display device with m-bit (m is a natural number) digital picture signals are inputted, a plurality of D/A converter circuits for converting output signals of the storage circuits into analog signals, and k/n (n is an integer of not less than 2) signal line selecting circuits for transmitting output signals of the D/A converter circuits to the corresponding signal lines (See Fig. 15A, items 505, 515, 255, 520, 550, in description See Col. 5, Lines 60-67 and Col. 6, Lines 8-26).

Lewis does not show multiple shift registers having a unit of three signal lines corresponding to RGB colors, m * k/n storage circuits for storing output signals of the shift registers.

Susuki teaches how to use multiple registers (See Fig. 1, items 6A, 6B and 6c, in description See Col. 3, Lines 12-18). Akiyama et al. teaches separate RGB shift registers (See Col. 2, Lines 12-18). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use multiple shift registers as shown by Susuki and Akiyama et al., and correspondent storage circuits in the Lewis apparatus including three signal lines corresponding to red, green and blue colors in order to reduce the number of components and simplify layout of the substrate.

Lewis, Suzuki and Akiyama et al. do not show lamp type D/A converter circuit comprises a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit and analog switch.

Ema et al. teaches a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit (See Fig. 10, items 13,11, 111, in description See Col. 34, Lines 6-16) and an analog (differential) switch (See Fig. 11, items 114A, 114B, in description See Col. 34, Lines 17-25). Both, a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit and analog switch, are equivalent to lamp type D/A converter circuit. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit and analog switch as shown by Ema et al. in Susuki, Lewis and Akiyama et al. apparatus in order to reduce the number of components and simplify layout of the substrate.

As to claim 89, Lewis teaches the number of the D/A converter circuit k/n, if the k-number of signal lines and n-number of signal lines driven by the particular D/A (See Fig. 15A, item 550).

As to claims 91-94, Lewis teaches the storage circuit is a latch circuit with analog switch, holding capacitance with clocked inverter and a plurality of inverters (See Fig. 14A, 14B, items Q1, Q2, nQ1, nQ2, 400, 420, 430, in description See Col. 9, 51-67 and Col.10, Lines 1-21).

As to claim 95, Lewis teaches a circuit, wherein the driver circuit of the image display device is formed of a polysilicon thin transistor (See Abstract).

As to claim 96, Lewis teaches a circuit, wherein the driver circuit of the image display device is formed of a single crystal transistor (See Abstract).

As to claims 97-98, Lewis teaches a signal line diver of an image display device with: a pixel array portion including k signal lines, a plurality of scan lines, a plurality of pixel electrodes provided at respective regions where the respective signal lines and the respective scan lines intersect with each other, and plurality of switching elements for driving the plurality

of pixel electrodes; a signal line driver circuit for driving the k signal lines and a scan line driver circuit for driving the plurality of scan lines, wherein the signal line driver circuit includes shift registers to which m-bit (m is a natural number) digital picture signals are inputted, a plurality of D/A converter circuits for converting output signals of the storage circuits into analog signals, and k/n (n is an integer of not less than 2) signal line selecting circuits for transmitting output signals of the D/A converter circuits to the corresponding signal lines (See Fig. 15A, items 505, 515, 255, 520, 550, in description See Col. 5, Lines 60-67 and Col. 6, Lines 8-26).

Lewis does not show multiple shift registers with the number of the shift registers being m or multiple of m, m * k/n storage circuits for storing output signals of the shift registers, one horizontal scan period includes R, G and B portions.

Susuki teaches how to use multiple registers (See Fig. 1, items 6A, 6B and 6c, in description See Col. 3, Lines 12-18). Akiyama et al. teaches separate RGB shift registers (See Col. 2, Lines 12-18). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use multiple shift registers as shown by Susuki and Akiyama et al., and correspondent storage circuits in the Lewis apparatus including three signal lines corresponding to red, green, blue colors and include R, G and B portions in order to reduce the number of components and simplify layout of the substrate.

Lewis, Suzuki and Akiyama et al. do not show lamp type D/A converter circuit comprises a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit and analog switch.

Ema et al. teaches a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit (See Fig. 10, items 13,11, 111, in description See Col. 34, Lines 6-16) and an analog (differential) switch (See Fig.

11, items 114A, 114B, in description See Col. 34, Lines 17-25). Both, a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit and analog switch, are equivalent to lamp type D/A converter circuit. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use a bit comparison pulse width converter circuit and analog switch as shown by Ema et al. in Susuki, Lewis and Akiyama et al. apparatus in order to reduce the number of components and simplify layout of the substrate.

As to claims 99-102, Lewis teaches the storage circuit is a latch circuit with analog switch, holding capacitance with clocked inverter and a plurality of inverters (See Fig. 14A, 14B, items Q1, Q2, nQ1, nQ2, 400, 420, 430, in description See Col. 9, 51-67 and Col.10, Lines 1-21).

As to claim 103, Lewis teaches a circuit, wherein the driver circuit of the image display device is formed of a polysilicon thin transistor (See Abstract).

As to claim 104, Lewis teaches a circuit, wherein the driver circuit of the image display device is formed of a single crystal transistor (See Abstract).

3. Claims 9, 26, 44, 61 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lewis, Suzuki, Akiyama et al. and Ema et al. as aforementioned in claims 1, 19, 36, 54 in view of Friend et al (US Patent No. 5,247,190), sited by the applicant.

Lewis, Suzuki, Akiyama et al. and Ema et al. do not teach a display using electroluminescence (EL) material.

Friend et al. shows a display using electroluminescence (EL) material n (See Fig. 3, items 3-5, in description See Col.8, Lines 5-20). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time of invention to use materials as shown by Friend et al in the Lewis, Akiyama et al. and Ema et al. apparatus in order to increase the range of applications.

4. Claims 10-18, 27-35, 45-53, 62-70 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lewis, Suzuki, Akiyama et al. and Ema et al. as aforementioned in claims 1,19, 36, 54 in view of Matsueda et al (US Patent No. 6,384,806 B1).

As to claims 10, 27, 45, 62 Lewis, Suzuki, Akiyama et al. and Ema et al. do not teach a portable telephone, which uses the image display device.

Matsueda et al. shows a portable telephone, which uses the image display device (See Fig. 19-22, in description See Col. 23, Lines 10-15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the Lewis, Suzuki, Akiyama et al. and Ema et al. apparatus in the portable telephone as shown by Matsueda et al. in order to increase the range of applications.

As to claims 11, 28, 46, 63 Lewis, Suzuki, Akiyama et al. and Ema et al. do not teach a video camera, which uses the image display device.

Matsueda et al. shows a video camera, which uses the image display device (See Fig. 19-22, in description See Col. 23, Lines 8-15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the Lewis, Suzuki, Akiyama et al. and Ema et al. apparatus in the video camera as shown by Matsueda et al. in order to increase the range of applications.

As to claims 12, 29, 47, 64 Lewis, Suzuki, Akiyama et al. and Ema et al. do not teach a personal computer, which uses the image display device.

Matsueda et al. shows a personal computer, which uses the image display device (See Fig. 20, in description See Col. 22, Lines 38-43). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the Lewis, Suzuki, Akiyama et al. and Ema et al. apparatus in the personal computer as shown by Matsueda et al. in order to increase the range of applications.

As to claims 13, 30, 48, 65 Lewis, Suzuki, Akiyama et al. and Ema et al. do not teach a head mounted display, which uses the image display device.

Matsueda et al. shows a head mounted display, which uses the image display device (See Fig. 21, in description See Col. 22, Lines 57-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the Lewis, Suzuki, Akiyama et al. and Ema et al. apparatus in the head mounted display as shown by Matsueda et al. in order to increase the range of applications.

As to claims 14, 31, 49, 66 Lewis, Suzuki, Akiyama et al. and Ema et al. do not teach a television, which uses the image display device.

Matsueda et al. shows a television, which uses the image display device (See Fig. 19-22, in description See Col. 23, Lines 8-17). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the Lewis, Suzuki, Akiyama et al. and Ema et al. apparatus in the television as shown by Matsueda et al. in order to increase the range of applications.

As to claims 15, 32, 50, 67 Lewis, Suzuki, Akiyama et al. and Ema et al. do not teach a portable book, which uses the image display device.

Matsueda et al. shows a portable book, which uses the image display device (See Fig. 19-22, in description See Col. 23, Lines 8-17). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time of invention to use the Lewis, Suzuki, Akiyama et al. and Ema et al. apparatus in the portable book as shown by Matsueda et al. in order to increase the range of applications.

As to claims 16, 33, 51, 68 Lewis, Suzuki, Akiyama et al. and Ema et al. do not teach a CVD player, which uses the image display device.

Matsueda et al. shows a CVD player, which uses the image display device (See Fig. 19-22, in description See Col. 23, Lines 8-17). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the Lewis, Suzuki, Akiyama et al. and Ema et al. apparatus in the CVD player as shown by Matsueda et al. in order to increase the range of applications.

As to claims 17, 34, 52, 69 Lewis, Suzuki, Akiyama et al. and Ema et al. do not teach a digital camera, which uses the image display device.

Matsueda et al. shows a CVD player, which uses the digital camera device (See Fig. 19-22, in description See Col. 23, Lines 8-17). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the Lewis, Suzuki, Akiyama et al. and Ema et al. apparatus in the digital camera as shown by Matsueda et al. in order to increase the range of applications.

As to claims 18, 35, 53, 70 Lewis, Suzuki, Akiyama et al. and Ema et al. do not teach a projector, which uses the image display device.

Matsueda et al. shows a CVD player, which uses the projector device (See Fig. 19, in description See Col. 22, Lines 3-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

art at the time of invention to use the Lewis, Suzuki, Akiyama et al. and Ema et al. apparatus in the projector as shown by Matsueda et al. in order to increase the range of applications.

Response to Amendment

5. Applicant's arguments filed on 03-03-03 with respect to claims 1-104 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Telephone inquire

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leonid Shapiro whose telephone number is 703-305-5661. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 a.m. to 5 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin Shalwala can be reached on 703-305-4938. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and 703-872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-4750.

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April 14, 2003

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